

Six Governors Unite To Fight I. W. W.

Executives of Pacific Coast and Northwest Plan Repression

Will Have Aid Of Federal Army

Stern Measures Decided Upon at Conference in Portland

By THEODORE M. KNAPPEN

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 12.—As a direct result of the Governor's conference, which ended at midnight last night, the whole Pacific Coast and Northwestern section of the United States stands in solid league against the I. W. W., disloyal pacifists, sullen aliens, slackers, disorderly strikers and draft resisters. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada were represented by their Governors in person and the Governor of California sent a proxy.

While refusing to concede that the I. W. W. trouble was their chief problem, the Governors were unanimously of the opinion that the time had come to deal sternly with its menace. When they return to their respective states vigorous measures will be taken by the authorities to repress and punish every I. W. W. outbreak. At the same time the Governors said they wished it understood that they clearly distinguished between lawful labor organizations and agitators and the I. W. W. and anarchy.

The Governors were in conference with Colonel Dentler, commandant of the Northern District of the Pacific Division of the United States, and arrangements were made to simplify and expedite the process of calling in the army. It is understood that in an emergency a Governor can apply directly to the military without going through the form of appealing to Washington.

Will Not Weaken Army

At the same time it was stated by the Governors that they fully understood that it was the patriotic duty of the states to assume the full burden of maintaining domestic order, so that the forces destined for Europe need not be weakened.

This means that, with the exception of a few hundred soldiers who are performing indispensable duty at certain critical points, the whole of the armed troops of this immense region soon will be transferred to Palo Alto, Cal., for further training. It was the unanimous opinion of the Governors that state constabularies must be created to take the place of the soldiers. In some instances special sessions of legislatures may be called for that purpose. Nevada already has a constabulary.

The Governors also decided to inaugurate speaking campaigns in all their states to educate the public to the rightfulness and gravity of the war, and systematically to urge the enlistment of friendly aliens and promote the education of aliens in Americanism with a view to converting them into loyal citizens.

It was further decided to use extraordinary efforts to make the states' organizations for the administration of justice supplement the Federal work in everything that relates to the war.

Chaos Menaces Lumber State

With divided councils among those in authority and with Samuel Gompers, member of the National Council of Defense, wiring encouragement to strikers who have tied up the lumber industry in the greatest lumber state, Washington, chaos seems to be ahead of the Northwest.

All the National Guard is in the Federal service and the country is full of I. W. W. agitators, who have little respect for local authorities.

An essential industry is tied up in war time over a question that is of no present interest to most of the workers. Scores of wooden ships on the Columbia and in Puget Sound ports are delayed in construction because the strike prevents the mills and camps from getting the material out of the woods. A great source of supply for cantonment lumber is cut off, and the building of airplanes is held up because it is only in this Northwestern district that suitable spruce for the planes can be obtained.

A commission of American and Allied aviators is here to speed up production. An officer of the National Council of Defense orders it held up. The I. W. W. is happy.

With most of the Washington mills shut down or crippled, it is now proposed to make a big drive for the closing of the Oregon mills. The times are ripe for new I. W. W. outbreaks, and yet a few hundred soldiers, distributed over a vast region, probably could put an end to the whole mess in a few days.

A National Emergency
This is a national emergency. A question of an eight-hour or a ten-hour day in the Washington and Oregon lumber mills is of no national importance.

The mills are shut down; a large majority of the employees want to work, but dare not. Just now they don't care a snap about an eight-hour day. They want work and pay. An eight-hour day may be ethically right, but there is no crying need for it. Just now that is of no account as against the national emergency. There is no doubt labor leaders have deliberately taken advantage of the crisis to advance their cause.

The simple fact is that if the men were assured protection most of them would go back to work and leave their leaders to continue the debate. A few soldiers at every mill are all that is necessary. Their mere presence is enough. That has been demonstrated in the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys, where the War Department has declared the crops a national utility. Those districts were completely paralyzed by terrorism till the troops were sent in. Not a shot was fired, but the industries quickly resumed activity.

It is openly charged by the lumbermen that in the present dispute the American Federation of Labor, which

is seeking to organize the whole lumber industry of the Northwest, is working hand in glove with the I. W. W., who are not officially recognized by either side. It is charged that the Federation of Labor is financing the I. W. W. and the theory is that they will so completely disorganize the industry through their strong arm methods that eventually the employers will be only too glad to permit the thorough organization of their employees and come to an agreement with the federation. According to this charge, the federation looks after the lawful side of the strike and the I. W. W. looks after the unlawful side.

Missouri Carmen Usher Out 600 Strike Breakers

Police and Workmen Escort Newcomers Out of Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—Deportation of six hundred strike-breakers, accomplished in orderly fashion early today by sympathizers of striking streetcar employees, under the supervision of the police, left the transportation system of the two Kansas cities still tied up, while conference committees endeavored to find a solution for the situation. Mayor George Edwards, of Kansas City, Mo., announced that an amicable settlement was in sight. The men demand recognition of the union and reinstatement of discharged employees.

The strike breakers lasted just one day here, a day filled with terror for them, besieged as they were in the Kansas City Street Railway Company's barns by sympathizers of the strikers. When the newcomers finally were herded into a train, some of them said they had eaten nothing except a sandwich since their arrival, so effective had been the barrage of bricks and stones which the besiegers poured into the barns. Hunger contributed materially to quell any spirit of resistance.

Absence of extended disorder in connection with the actual deportation drew from Thomas Flahive, chief of police, a statement praising the conduct of the men on strike. The police were called to the barns by the strikers when they appeared that excitement might lead their friends to excesses. The strike breakers, cowed by the day-long demonstration against them, volunteered to leave the city, and Flahive, calling on the crowd to cooperate, obtained a carload of linked arms, within which the strike breakers marched through the city to the Union Station.

Late to-night it was reported the special train on which the men left the city had been sidetracked sixteen miles from Kansas City and that their leaders were urging them to return.

During the deportation four streetcars were burned in other parts of the city.

Ranks Growing, Say San Francisco Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Striking carmen of the United Railroads, operating city and interurban lines here, today claimed additions to their ranks, but company officials said all lines were operating on schedule and without delay.

The strikers declared about four hundred men were out. They want an eight hour day and a wage readjustment. No disorder was reported.

Springfield, Ill., Carmen Repudiate Settlement

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—Street carmen who were to have returned to work this morning under a new agreement, after a strike of three weeks, repudiated the terms of settlement and declared they would not go back until full recognition of their union was accorded by the Springfield Consolidated Railway Company.

The supposed settlement provided for an increase in wages, but the terms of agreement were signed by "a properly accredited committee" and not by designated representatives of the Brotherhood.

City Judge Seeks Work

Justice Samuel Strasbourger, of the City Court, suggested yesterday that the Federal government make some use of the numerous judges and justices who were now taking a three months' vacation with pay. He wrote to the Federal government, asking it to give up his vacation to any national task and received an acknowledgment of his offer.

"Some of us really do not need all this time to recuperate from our judicial labors," said Justice Strasbourger, "and I can see no good reason why we should not help in the prosecution of the war if the country can use us."

39 War Zone Bars Closed

Injunction Allows One in Proscribed Area to Keep Open

One of the forty liquor sellers in the vicinity of the Morse Drydocks, Brooklyn, whose places were closed by the State Excise Department, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the department from further interference, but Captain Dillon, of the Fourth Avenue police station, served notice on the other yesterday that thirty-nine more injunctions of an all-inclusive department would have to be issued before they could open up.

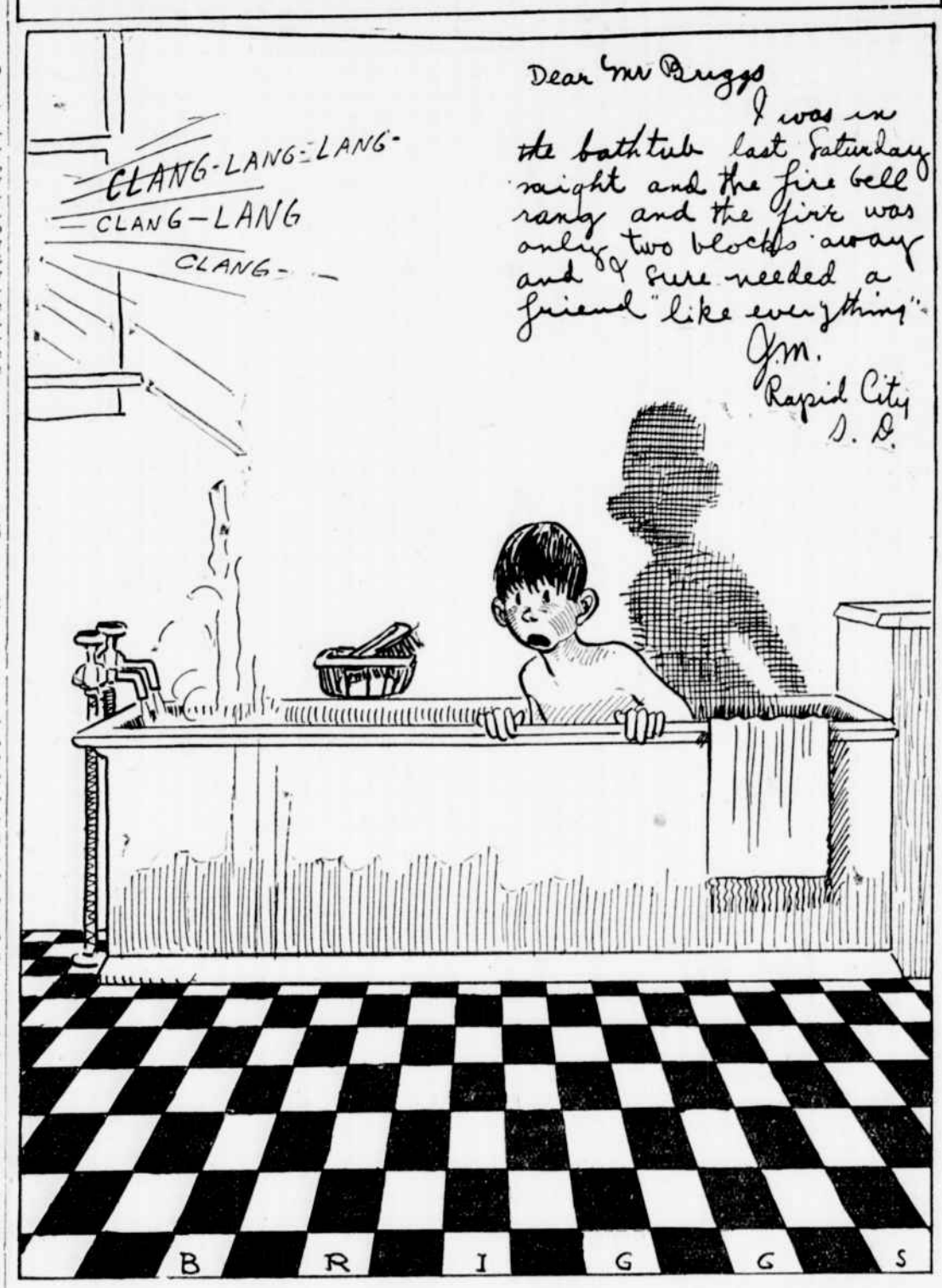
Arrests have been made in several instances where the proprietors relied upon Justice Crosey's ruling that the law under which the Excise Department acted was unconstitutional. It is thought that no more attempts to sell liquor within the proscribed territory will be made until the vendors are specifically protected by the court.

Bronx Boy Drowned

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Charles Horowitz, seventeen years old, of 895 Kelly Street, The Bronx, was drowned in Echo Bay today when seized with a cramp. His body was not recovered until half an hour later.

When a Feller Needs a Friend

By BRIGGS



4 Children Burned To Death in Home

Three Others Badly Injured When Two Families Are Trapped in Cottage

KEYPORT, N. J., Aug. 12.—Four children were burned to death early this morning in a fire which destroyed a cottage on Lloyd Road, about a mile from here, occupied by the families of Charles Esola and Angelo Roselle, of Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Three of those who lost their lives were the children of Esola. The two other Esola children and their mother are in Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch. They are suffering from burns and injuries sustained when they jumped from second story windows. Mary Roselle, three years old, lost her life. Her father and sister Annie escaped by jumping.

Esola had rushed to the well at the first alarm. He twirled the crank so vigorously that the chain broke, and he hadn't filled his first bucket when the flames arrived.

Mrs. Roselle awakened in the midst of a nightmare in which she was surrounded by flames. It was several seconds before she realized the danger. The pungent odor of smoke aroused her to realization that the flames were real.

She aroused the others. Flames were roaring up the narrow staircase and they sought the windows. Esola was the first to jump, thinking that he might be able to break the fall of the others. Annie Roselle, eleven years old, was the first to appear and make the leap.

Her nightgown was in flames, and it was then that Esola sought in vain to draw water from the well. The others who succeeded in saving themselves were like Esola, and extinguished the flames only by rolling in the dew-laden grass.

After waiting in vain for the rest of his own family to appear at a window, Esola abandoned his useless task at the well and strove to enter the house. The fire drove him back.

He and Roselle are partners in a trucking business, and married sisters. Ordinarily, both spend week-ends at the cottage. On Saturday Roselle was not able to go.

Horse Kicks Brick Wall Out

Police, Fire and Building Men Called to Still Bay

Bored with the monotony of Sunday evening, a sturdy bay on the top floor of a three-story stable at 171 Ludlow Street let fly with its heels against the brick wall last night. Pleased with the din the horse continued the exercise until the outer casing of bricks began to clatter to the street.

Neighbors ran to the Fifth Street police station with stories of an earthquake. The reserves were ordered out. Firemen came from Hook and Ladder 17. By that time a window frame dangled above the sidewalk, bricks for four feet on either side of it had been ripped out and the whole wall bulged.

The horse was calmed, the street roped off and the Building Department notified.

College Classes Largest Ever

Chicago, Columbia, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore and Virginia universities report the largest freshman classes in their history. It is said that educational heads have had the assistance of church authorities in combating the eagerness of youths to college age to enlist in the army or navy.

U. S. Warship Saves Starving Women, Alone on Desert Island

Eleven Mexicans Only Survivors of Once Large Colony—Last Four Men Set Out in Rowboat to Get Aid and Never Were Heard From

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The rescue of eleven Mexican women and children by an unnamed American warship from a barren island off the Mexican coast, announced today by the Navy Department, brings to light a tale of privation suffering and death that rivals the wildest stories of action.

The report of the commanding officer of the ship, which apparently was hunting for the remains of the American ship reads, "This vessel cruising in pursuance to orders issued by the commander, patrol force, Pacific fleet, visited Clipperton Island. The landing party found the women and children, subjects of the United States, who had been taken away from the island."

Not a man was left on the island. Of the eleven, only three were grown women, while the rest were small children. Scarcely had ravaged the population of the island until, in May, 1915, all the men were left set out in a small boat to reach the mainland. No word was ever heard from them, and it was presumed that they died at sea.

Since that time the women kept up the struggle for existence by themselves, subsisting entirely on an uncertain supply of coconuts, fish, eggs and wild fowls. The survivors were Señora Alicia De Arnaud, aged twenty-nine, the widow of the former commandant of the island, her four children, her maid, three orphaned Mexican soldiers and Tirza Randon, aged twenty-two, and her infant daughter.

"On July 16, 1917," the report of the commanding officer of the American ship reads, "this vessel cruising in pursuance to orders issued by the commander, patrol force, Pacific fleet, visited Clipperton Island. The landing party found the women and children, subjects of the United States, who had been taken away from the island."

Victims Taken on Board
"After careful consideration of the circumstances, I decided that dictates of humanity required me to bring them to Salina Cruz, and accordingly took them on board as passengers," says the report.

The pitiful story, as I was able to gather it through rather indifferent interpreters, is as follows:
"A phosphate company obtained a concession from the then Mexican government to work the guano deposits on Clipperton Island and established a

colony for the purpose about 1905. The Mexican government gave it official sanction, maintaining a small garrison on the island. For a number of years past the commanding officer was Captain Ramon De Arnaud, of the Mexican army, apparently a highly educated, trained officer. In 1908 he took his bride with him. Communication with the mainland was maintained fairly regularly until 1914. Early in 1914 Captain De Arnaud, with his wife and children, arrived on the island for the last time. The vessel that carried them there was the last supply ship to visit the island. A short time afterward the American schooner Nokomis was wrecked on the island. A boat with four of her crew reached Acapulco and acquainted the world with her mishaps.

Castaways Are Rescued
"The United States steamship Cleveland visited the island in June, 1914, to bring away the remainder of the crew of the Nokomis, which included the captain's wife and two children. Captain De Arnaud sent away by the Cleveland the only employee of the company, Gustav Schulz, with his wife and child, with the belief that Schulz had lost his mind. At no time there was no apprehension of disaster. The Cleveland was the last ship that visited the island until the American warship came, four years later."

"In May Captain De Arnaud, in a desperate effort to obtain relief, left the island in a small rowboat with the only three men able to pull an oar. They have never been heard of since. Weakness as they were by scurvy and unable to carry adequate supplies, they undoubtedly perished at sea."

Scurvy Is Checked
"When the number left alive had been reduced to within the available supply of coconuts the ravages of scurvy were checked. At the time of the (American warship's) arrival the above persons were the only survivors. For more than two years they had subsisted on the flesh and eggs of the game birds and guinea fowls, and a few fish and chickens. They had no way of killing the pigs, which had a precarious existence themselves. They had one coconut a week for the entire eleven to ward off scurvy. Considering their food supply they were in remarkably good health."

"The officers and crew voluntarily raised a fund of \$200 for the relief of these people, which has been entrusted to Mr. Wiseman, for distribution among them as their necessities may require."

tried before we turn our attention to the rescue of the women and children. Mrs. De Saullies' condition continues to improve. Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the jail physician, under whose care she is, visited her again today, and characterized the state of her health as "encouraging."

Early this morning a group of religious workers held services in the jail corridors. They paused just outside the door of the room Mrs. De Saullies occupies and sang "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." Mrs. De Saullies, however, showed no interest in the services.

There was a clutter of motor cars all day long in front of the Nassau County jail. Hundreds of motorists turned out the main roads that pass through Mineola and detoured to the rear of the jail. Among them was the aged Major Arthur B. De Saullies, father of the murdered man. The major's car, slowed down as it passed the jail early this afternoon, and it stared curiously up at the cell windows. But he did not stop.

Little Jack is expected to visit his mother again to-morrow afternoon.

The women editors are Pauline Knickerbocker Angell, Jessie Ashley,

Women Pacifists Urge Opposition To All War Plans

Literature, Sent Broadcast, Attacks Draft, Food Control and Bond Issues

Call Hoover Dictator Two Issues of Peace Party's Official Organ Barred From the Mails

Women throughout the country are being importuned to oppose the government's war plans. The propaganda is being carried on by the Woman's Peace Party of New York. This pacifist group, which is a branch of the National Woman's Peace Party, headed by Jane Addams, of Chicago, maintains headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, from which anti-war literature is sent broadcast.

Opposition to the draft law, to food control regulations, to military supervision of anything, to war bond issues and to further continuance of the war, form the basis of the propaganda, but its special appeal is to women, who are told that the war will rob them of their "rights." Here is the basic argument, set forth as a preamble to a flood of anti-war literature:

"What are American women going to win in the great war? Child labor, long hours, scant food, high prices, lowered standard of living, loss of constitutional guarantees of freedom, martial law, venereal diseases, infant mortality, bereavement and desolation."

Mark Twain's Daughter Quoted
Clara Clemens, a daughter of Mark Twain, is thus quoted: "Every intelligent man in this nation knows that to kill his neighbor, whether German or fellow American, is a crime. War is the last stage of savagery. The people of this nation, sweeping aside, if need be, the little company of men in Washington, must speak out their mind and say, 'We will have none of it.'"

Conscription is thus attacked: "Compulsory military service is a violation in the name of the republic of that individual liberty which the republic is first supposed to protect. 'Compulsory military training' is the method by which kingships and oligarchies have always perpetuated their power."

"Military training is training in automatic military obedience. It is a cunning destruction of personal independence and free judgment. This trained soldier combines emotions of self-interest with the character and habits of a slave."

"To make trained soldiers of all the citizens is to sacrifice on the altar of the nation that vigilant assertion of liberty which alone justifies a nation's being."

Pacifists Define Patriotism
"The refusal to fight is by no means a sign of a weak or decaying patriotism. On the contrary, it may be, and generally is, an evidence of a more reason rather than by rage, and as diplomacy and concession must always play a large part in adjusting terms of peace after the war is ended, wisdom as to fight longer is exhausted, wisdom as to it is better to make the concessions and discuss the differences sanely before rather than after the war."

The organ of the Woman's Peace Party is "Four Lights," of which Margaret Lane is managing editor. This magazine, published monthly, is sent wherever it can reach women who might be converted to pacifism. It is replete with arguments for peace.

Here is some of the argument put forth in a sarcastic vein and written by Mary Alden Hopkins: "Women must not feel that they cannot help the great war because they are not accustomed to dealing with little things. A bullet is a little thing, but it is stronger than life. Women must not feel that because they work in the narrow confines of the home they cannot help in the great work of destruction. A tender nursery thought that the baby in the mother's arms, properly trained, may grow up to destroy more persons and property than any man before him. And that this helpless, pink hand may some day write his mother's name in the blood of the enemy—though, of course, it is too early to tell just yet which enemy it will then be."

"Accustom your children gradually to the sight of blood. And for yourself learn to kill a little every day. One sweet woman is accustomed to ask herself searching each night, 'Whom have I killed to-day?' And to fall asleep resolving to kill more on the morrow."

Women Attack Hoover
Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Controller, is called "a military dictator," and his advice to women to save food is called "a satire," thus: "Recently, in referring to the just protest of Mrs. Rogers against blaming the women for the wholesale waste of the food manipulators, he reveals the cloven hoof of the military dictator, thus: 'In any event, this woman's attitude is one that we simply cannot stand for.'"

"Is this the language of one who is seeking to enlist the voluntary cooperation of all the women of the country? 'In the same statement, to be sure, he did show his broadmindedness by saying that he did not believe Mrs. Rogers to be in the employ of the German government.'"

"As to the facts, the present price of food would seem to be ample insurance against wanton waste. To the women whose families have barely enough to eat, let alone waste, Mr. Hoover's admonitions are little short of satire. No wise citizen should know that the housewives of the country are in no mood to be taunted."

Two issues of "Four Lights" were suppressed by the Postoffice Department. The August number appeared yesterday with the buoyant announcement: "We have just had one more encounter with Federal authority." The announcement says that "a Department of Justice official called and demanded to know whether any of the women editors of 'Four Lights' were German or had German ancestors."

The organization initiated a hurried investigation. It reported that out of the twenty-nine women who had edited various issues fifteen were eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, five were English, one was French, one Irish, one Scotch, one Scandinavian, one of French and one of German descent. The rest were American.

The women editors are Pauline Knickerbocker Angell, Jessie Ashley,

Whitman Denies He and Cropsey Parted in Anger

Says Offer to Buy Drink Was Strongest Thing That Passed Between Them

Draft Mobilization Up to Exemptors

Task of Local Boards Just Beginning Instead of Beginning Nearly Ended

Local draft board members are due to learn, in the very near future, that instead of being close to the end of their work they are only at the beginning.

The business of selecting civilians for military service will be in its final stages to-day, with the district board become a going concern. But the big job for the local boards lies ahead. That job will be to supervise the city mobilization, to provide food and shelter for the drafted men during the mobilization period, and then to see them safely entrained.

13,000 To Be Sent Away
There will be something more than 13,000 men to be sent away—men chosen from a hundred walks of life, used to following their own heads—and it will be up to the local exemptors to act as drillmasters when they go for their first taste of military discipline. The procedure from now on is outlined in pamphlets which will go out from Draft Director Conkling's office to the local boards some time this week.

Beginning to-day communication between local and district boards becomes a matter of routine. Daily, the local boards must send up their lists of registrants certified for service and the district board must report to the War Department the fact that no exemption appeals or whose appeals have been turned down. Registrants thus reported by the district board will have been actually drafted, and it will be the function of the local boards to notify them at once that effect.

Must House Drafted Men
The local boards must make arrangements with hotels, restaurants and lodging houses. The government will provide the boards with meal and lodging tickets, which will be redeemed later by the War Department.

Calls must be sent to five more men than the number of the individual board is notified to ship to the state mobilization point. The five will be classed as alternates to take the places of any who do not appear.

The drafted men will get their first taste of military discipline when they reach local headquarters in response to the call. By that time the exemptors will have appointed special assistants, one for each of the billets among which the men of the district are distributed.

Not a Pleasure Tour
The man who has been planning to take a trunk or two to camp will find that the soldier travels light. He may take only one piece of baggage—a suitcase or a travelling bag. But the War Department must prefer his compromise on a bundle. Toilet articles and a change of underwear may take up a considerable part of the trunk.

All men will report at local headquarters forty-five minutes before the time for enlisting—five minutes before the time for enlisting from headquarters to the mobilization point. One man will then be chosen by the exemptors from the conscript ranks to command the party en route, and he, in turn, will appoint an assistant.

It is a high old time on the train, either for the acting commanders to get only two orders to enforce—to see that none of their men is left behind when the train starts, and to see that none comes into possession of any liquor.

Bullock Says Reynolds Aided Courthouse Sale

Director Declares "Secret Memorandum" Connects Former Senator With Transaction

In a statement issued yesterday, William Bullock, director of Tammany's Bureau of City Inquiry, attempts to connect ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Mayor Mitchell's friend, with the purchase by the city of the site for the new county courthouse. Mr. Bullock made public an alleged "secret memorandum," which bears the title "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment," and has reference to the additional land and buildings acquired by the city for the courthouse site. Mandatory acts of the Legislature provided for the original site at an initial expense of \$5,128,812.

The so-called "secret memorandum" apparently reveals nothing new in regard to the plans of the municipal authorities to acquire the additional property. It states that the foundations of the proposed courthouse could not be built without materially injuring the Hallenbeck Building and probably involving the city in damage suits amounting to millions of dollars, and sets forth other reasons, all of which were known during the discussion of the matter before the Board of Estimate.

Referring to the memorandum, however, Mr. Bullock said: "I have personally made examination of the wise choice of letters making appointments between Reynolds and an agent of the Hallenbeck interests. Heretofore Reynolds has not been mentioned in connection with the second site purchase. But the statement has been made to me, in support of the secret memorandum and the letters I examined, that he held repeated conferences on this subject."

Guardsman Killed, Two Hurt in Peekskill Runaway

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 12.—John Oates, a private in Company G, 23d Infantry, was killed yesterday in a runaway when a four-mile team drawn an army wagon ran away down South Street hill in this village.

The wagon, truck, trolley switch and three of the soldiers, out on duty, died of a broken neck. John Brogan and Walter Cragen are in Peekskill Hospital in a serious condition.

Three Charged With Theft Of Autos Worth \$25,000

Henry Coyle, Richard O'Brien and Arthur O'Brien, arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, are accused by the police of having stolen \$25,000 worth of automobiles. They were held in the 42d Street station house, where they are being held on a charge of stealing a car belonging to the Williamsburg car company, which was stolen on Saturday night by thieves, who ran it into a tree and escaped into a tenement house when a policeman shot at them.

Whitman Denies He and Cropsey Parted in Anger

Says Offer to Buy Drink Was Strongest Thing That Passed Between Them

Justice Nears Decision Plans to Issue Statement Defining His Position on Mayoralty

The proffer of a drink of lemonade was the strongest thing that passed between Governor Whitman and Justice James C. Cropsey when they met at the Ziegfeld Follies Saturday night. In view of the reports that a spirited colloquy occurred over the Fulton situation when they met in the lobby of the theatre, Governor Whitman yesterday told of the incident of his offer to buy the justice a glass of lemonade as proof that he had not "walked away in anger," as reported.

Has High Regard for Cropsey
The Governor and Major Hopkin, his military secretary, were coming out of the theatre when they met Justice Cropsey and Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn, in the lobby. The Governor appointed Mr. Cropsey to the Supreme Court bench, and has always entertained a high regard for him, except that he did not approve of his possible determination to enter the Republican primaries against Mayor Mitchell. Governor Whitman did not deny yesterday that he had told the justice so at their meeting Saturday night, declaring that Mayor Mitchell would run, irrespective of the Republican primaries, and that Justice Cropsey had then accused him of "betraying" the money bond.

"I certainly did not walk away in anger," said the Governor, "when we ceased talking. And the best proof that I asked the justice to have a drink of lemonade with me, being conscious of the fact that the justice, my military secretary, was in uniform. I certainly would not have asked the justice to have a drink if I had been angry. I can only repeat that, so far as I am concerned, it was all in the spirit of cajoling."

Justice Cropsey apparently went to the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre to cool off. He was met there after his encounter with the Governor by Robert S. Bunker and Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, two staunch supporters of Mayor Mitchell. Hands were shaken all round, but when the Mitchell men approached the justice, he was in uniform. The countenance of the justice, as was said, the Fusionists were aware of the meeting of the Governor and Justice Cropsey, they declared, they would not have trod on dangerous ground.

"The justice looked as if he wanted to bite a nail in two," one of them said in describing the episode.

Cropsey's Stand in Doubt
Silence prevailed in the Cropsey camp yesterday as to the justice's decision in regard to the primaries. It was generally